SUMMARY OF SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASES January-April, 2016 [1,2]

Case counts refer to confirmed and probable cases.

	Jan-April 2016	Jan-April 2015	5 Year Median[3] Jan-April
VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES:			
Haemophilus influenzae, serotype b invasive disease (<5 years of age)	2 (2)	1 (0)	1 (0)
Influenza[4]	22,896	11,460	10,871
Measles	0	7	1
Meningococcal Infection, invasive	1	2	7
Mumps	3	0	0
Pertussis (confirmed)	152 (83)	242 (149)	363 (149)
ENTERIC DISEASES:			
Amebiasis	4	0	5
Campylobacteriosis	298	390	236
Cryptosporidiosis	17	15	10
E.coli, Shiga-toxin producing	34	20	29
Giardiasis	48	47	34
Listeriosis	1	2	2
Salmonellosis	195	273	224
Shigellosis	509	139	81
Vibrio infection	1	11	2
VIRAL HEPATITIDES:			
Hepatitis A	17	17	17
Hepatitis B, acute	6	11	17
Hepatitis B, non-acute	440	271	277
INVASIVE DISEASES:			
Legionellosis	21	37	14
Streptococcus pneumoniae	409	337	428
Streptococcus Group A	190	102	93
Streptococcus Group B in infants <90 days of age	20	9	16
Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*	402	434	421
VECTOR-BORNE & ZOONOTIC DISEASES:			
Chikungunya	2	3	0
Dengue	4	8	3
Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome	2	0	0
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	4	11	20
West Nile Virus Infection	1	0	0
Animals with Rabies[5]	34	27	12
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES:			
Chlamydia	10,155	10,155	10,155
Gonorrhea	2,718	2,376	2,240
Primary and Secondary Syphilis	153	188	132
Early Latent Syphilis	73	127	73
Late and Late Latent Syphilis	126	185	144
Congenital Syphilis	4	4	3
ALSO OF INTEREST IN ARIZONA:			
Coccidioidomycosis[6]	2,191	1,670	2,352

[1] Data are provisional and reflect case reports to Arizona Department of Health Services during this period.
[2] These counts reflect the year reported or tested and not the date infected.
[3] During 2016, the 5-year median includes cases reported 2011 through 2015.
[4] Influenza is lab-confirmed only and represents "season-to-date" cases (counting from the previous September) rather than year-to-date.
[5] Based on animals submitted for rabies testing.
[6] Reported coccidioidomycosis cases were elevated from June 2009 through December 2012 when a major commercial laboratory changed its reporting practices for coccidioidomycosis. In 2013, a change in testing methods occurred at this laboratory, accounting for a decline in reports.